New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.

The New Marshal for the Northern District of California.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The document sent to the Senate yesterday was not "the ratification of Wheeler's treaty," as erroneously published, but was the treaty with Nicaragua, sent to the Senate "for ratification."

This was the day when the serious defection from BANKS was threatened, but it did not come. DUNN made another ineffectual effort to get the hundred and four "obstinate" Banks men present to help him out of his unfortunate position, by taking up his candidate, who declines.

J. T. MCBURNEY, of Yuba County, California, will be the United States Marshal for the Northern District, vice General RICHARDSON, recently murdered.

S.

A Free-State View of the Kansas Treaty—The Speakership.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

A letter from a staff officer of the Free-State forces at LAWRENCE, KANSAS, claims a bloodless triumph over Gov. SHANNON in the recent treaty—they having yielded no principle at issue. The letter further states that Gen. SHANNON and Sheriff JONES [illegible] Missouri will not [illegible]

[illegible] Central American Affairs—The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—Public Sentiment—The Walker Government, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1856.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

The Nicaraguan Treaty sent to the Senate to-day by the President, with a view to its ratification, is a more than usually important document. SQUIER's Treaty with Nicaragua, in 1850, recognised the jurisdiction of that Republic over all the Territory claimed by Great Britain to belong to the Mosquito King, and therefore to be covered by her assumed Protectorate. It also stipulates for the joint protection of any ship canal which might be constructed through the Nicaraguan Isthmus. It will be seen that the Treaty was an important one to the United States, because, while it boldly repudiated any British interest or right in that quarter, it opened the country to American enterprise, and offered advantages to the United States well calculated to give us predominating influence in that quarter.

Mr. CLAYTON, then Secretary of State, embraced that opportunity to negotiate a treaty with the British Minister BULWER, for the absolute retirement of Great Britain from all occupation or dominion, of whatever sort, in any part of Central America—holding the Squier Treaty before him, showing that under it we were likely to get the advantage of England in that particular part of the Isthmus where the canal was expected to be made, but offering to unite with the latter Government in an arrangement by which neither should ever be able to obtain any advantages of conquest over the other. Such a treaty, I submit, if lived up to, was far the best for the United States, because under it the strife between the two nations could consist of commercial rivalry only, in which, because of our advantageous position, and our superior energy and more rapid movement, the United States were sure to win the victory.

So Mr. CLAYTON made his treaty of 1850—it was ratified, and became the law. Great Britain refuses to maintain it, and holds faster than ever to her Mosquito Protectorate, and her "occupation" at Bunton, extending herself by the most ridiculous pretexts that could well be imagined. Under these circumstances, our Government has made a new treaty with Nicaragua, which formally repudiates the claim of the British Protectorate, and makes the coast ours at once. It will be ratified, doubtless: and if so, England may make a collision with us upon it, or not, as she chooses. I venture the prediction, however, that she will take early occasion to put a stop with us on that question beyond the range of possibilities.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE SUBJECT.

Public sentiment in the United States is evidently [illegible]

[illegible] surrender their personal [illegible] which stands in the way of effecting their great end, and unite on Mr. LETCHER, whom he eulogised as eminently fitted for the Speakership.

Mr. KNOWLTON replied that Massachusetts alone does not ask the election of Mr. BANKS, but the great spirit of freedom has laid her hand upon him. He said that Mr. DUNN, and a few other gentlemen elected on the Anti-Slavery issue, could, if they would, relieve the House from its embarrassment.

Messrs. JONES of Tenn., and HOUSTON regarded Mr. DUNN's resolution declaring Mr. LETCHER Speaker as nothing more than a nomination, and denied the right to thus nominate and require the House to vote for or against.

The resolution was tabled by 160 against 39.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered a resolution, which must, he said, necessarily result in an election, namely: that the first gentleman named on the list of members be put in nomination, and failing to receive a majority of a quorum, the next one be voted for, and so on till an election be effected.

This was also tabled. The ninety-second ballot was then taken with precisely the same result as the previous one. Adjourned.

Election of Governor of Maine—His Inauguration, &c.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Jan. 4.

The Legislature to-day elected Judge WELLS, Old-Line Democrat, Governor of the State for the current year. He had 86 votes in the House and 21 in the Senate.

The following is the vote in the Legislature for Governor:

In the House.—Mr. REED, (Straight Whig,) 90; Mr. WELLS, (Democrat,) 82; Mr. MORRILL, (Republican,) 30; Mr. MORSE, 46; Mr. HOWARD, 9.

In the Senate.—Mr. WELLS, 21; Mr. REED, 7; Scattering, 2.

Governor WELLS was subsequently inaugurated, and sent in his message to the Legislature. In it he expresses no opinion on the policy of the Maine-Liquor bill, but acquiesces in it. He takes strong ground against the Liquor Law, and recommends a License system. He also recommends the establishment of a Court of Common Pleas, condemns the Alien and Naturalization laws, and the Personal Liberty act. The educational system of the State is alluded to, and some suggestions made as to further legislation on the subject. He opposes the sale of timber lands, unless money is needed, praises the Reform School, and advocates improvement in the militia system.

Message of the Governor of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 4.

The message of the Governor was sent to the Legislature to-day. It treats almost exclusively of State affairs. The State finances are represented as being in a very favorable condition. The total debt of the State is $15,132,000—the interest on $6,700,000

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

The Senate has adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

Mr. BOYCE rose to make a personal explanation. He said that he had frequently expressed his opinion that circumstances were at work which are hurrying us almost irresistibly to a disruption of the Union. He saw with the most profound regret, a party formed at the North, based on the single idea of hostility to the institutions of the South, which party holds that freedom is national and slavery sectional. The Constitution recognises slavery, the formation of that instrument being the result of conciliation and compromise. If that party obtains possession of the Government—and he thought it would—disunion would be the result. *He did not desire, and God forbid that it should ever happen.*

Mr. ALLISON replied, saying he had no disposition to make war on Slavery in the States, but he opposed its further extension.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker.

NINETY-FIRST BALLOT.

[illegible] for Mr. Richardson.... 73

[illegible] Mr. [illegible]ton... 6

[illegible] Fuller, Gamp and Williamson, each one

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ It was very cold yesterday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Cold weather is, undoubtedly, a conservator of good morals. Crime and the thermometer fall together. How commendable the Greenlanders live in their [illegible] Nine months out of twelve, and who [illegible] a murder in the North Pole? Knickerbocker [illegible] a history of manners and customs [illegible] Their Romans read the papers, the Greeks [illegible] themselves as *beau ideal* politicians, and one of them [illegible] with an odd house key, commit burglary—and the detectives were employed about [illegible] in their private room. But nobody of these classes is ever entirely exempt from business. In this great City there are always a few who will violate the laws made and provided for their restraint, however cold the weather, and who are unwilling to brave out not to escape detection. And yesterday, to

The Tombs.

Besides the granting of the petition of half a dozen shivering wretches to be sent to the Island "that they might not freeze," and the dispersal of a few noisy drunkards, a fellow giving his name as John McCarthy was brought up charged with [illegible] A YELLOW AT ONE ANOTHER.

From the statements made, it appears that, on Thursday afternoon, a Mrs. BOYD was returning from the funeral of her husband, Andrew O. Boyd, to Trinity Church, when she observed a man [illegible] the corpse was removed to a hearse in front of the Church, to be conveyed to the cemetery. The [illegible] ing widow, with her children and friends, proceeded [illegible] around to look once more on the face of the departed. While so engaged, Mrs. Boyd felt a hand in *her pocket, and saw a fellow handing her purse* to [illegible] menade, commanding silence and to no accomplice, who made his escape with it. Policeman McCormick, of the First Ward, arrested the pickpocket, and took him to the office of the Chief of Police, where he was recognised as an old offender. He was afterwards brought before Justice WELSH, who committed him to prison to await his trial.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Mr. Wm. Durand, while at work at his place of business, No. 103 Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon, found a key applied to the lock of his door. [illegible] memorandum book in which was written—"R. G. Day, 43 John-street, after 9 o'clock." The prisoner was brought before Justice WELSH, who committed him to the Tombs.

Jefferson Market.

At the Second District Police Court not much business has been done since the day after New-Year's, when the rush was so exceedingly great as to tax to the utmost the patience and labor of the new Magistrate, Lieut. JAMES M. FLANDREAU, who on that day took the place of Justice BREWSTER, whose term had expired. His Honor, however, discharged the duties of his office with as much ease and dispatch as though he had had more experience. Yesterday, at this Court, a man named Henry Follett, residing in Conquest, Cayuga County, was brought down from Albany by Officer Hale, of that city, on a warrant issued by Justice Pearsey, charging him with having, in the latter part of last November, by means of false and fraudulent statements obtained $1,100 worth of dry goods from Stephen M. Caldwell, doing business at No. 69 Liberty-street, in this City. The accused was committed for examination. Follett was arrested and held to bail not long since, on a charge of defrauding several merchants in Albany. It is said that he has also defrauded other parties in this City out of various amounts, and that they will make affidavits against him to-day.

BURNING OVER A CHILD.

About 8½ o'clock on Thursday evening, as Jeanne Black and her two children were crossing the Eighth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, they were knocked down by a passing car. One of the children, a little girl four years of age, was run over and had her leg terribly crushed. She was picked up and taken to the New-York Hospital by Officer Lyndsey, of the Sixteenth Ward. The mother was slightly injured. The driver, William H. Scott, was arrested and brought before Justice FLANDREAU, who committed him to prison to await the result of the child's injuries.

Beans Market.

The piercing wind howled dismally above and through the cracks of that quaint old barracks dubbed the Third District Police Court yesterday. The greasy old stove by which it is attempted to be warmed was faithfully tended, but the most strenuous exertions made it only black at the incandescence. His Honor and the attendants turned pale, but not because of the bloody fate which they were compelled to hear, and the prisoner departed, but not accompanied from grief; on the cold they were forced to endure while waiting to be heard. A few interesting cases were disposed of, among them one charging certain parties with

[illegible]

Captain KIERNAN, of the Fourteenth Ward, with a portion of his men, [illegible] a raid upon the [illegible] on the corner of Mott and Mulberry streets, [illegible] Wednesday night, and succeeded in capturing three [illegible] dancing and carousing in a noisy and disorderly manner. The sable party were brought before Justice SHANDLEY, who committed

[illegible] Consumption Hopeless.

Dr. KANE in his Journal [illegible] case of the Consumptive [illegible]

[illegible] About 2 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the [illegible] and mattress manufactory of OLIN B. YOUNG, No. 326 Pearl-street, [illegible] early discovered by [illegible] The building is owned by [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] of the [illegible] Rent. It was damaged to the amount of about $600, and is fully covered by insurance.

[illegible] IN MANHATTANVILLE.

[illegible] broke out in Twenty-ninth-street, [illegible] of Third and Fourth-avenues, in the dwelling No. 7 Harlem-place, occupied by Mr. SHERWOOD. The building is owned by [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of the [illegible] Rent. It was damaged to the amount of about $600, and is fully covered by insurance.

[illegible] Accident.

HENRY MARX had his thigh fractured yesterday morning the machinery at the shop No. 61 Pitt-street.

[illegible] MORIARTY fell yesterday morning on the sidewalk opposite No. [illegible] Division-street, and broke his leg.

[illegible] MCKENNA fell yesterday through the hatchway of [illegible] No. 51 Old-slip, and fractured his skull. He is not expected to live. All the above were taken to the Hospital.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 5.

[illegible] Decisions were announced [illegible] and [illegible] Cornwell, were accused of [illegible] by [illegible] $1,000 [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] that he was [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

DIVIDENDS.

ZINC PAINTS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

DRY GOODS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

BOARDING.

TO LET.

DANCING.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF A WATCH-CASE FACTORY, STOCK IN TRADE, &c.—By order of the Assignee, ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

FINE AND FURNITURE—VERY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.—By ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will SELL THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the room No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of furniture, consisting of reserved suites, covered in satin, viz: sofas, chairs, ottomans, Voltaire, rocking and parlor do., mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre, pier, sofa, extension, card tables, &c.; fine Brussels, Turkish and Venetian carpets; mantle and pier mirrors; Parisian decorated China vases; dinner, tea and dessert China, Gorgeous, fruit baskets, mette cups, work-boxes, &c.; a few of Prendele all-wintchers, just received; a variety of household furniture; also a collection of paintings, consisting of landscapes, hunting views, &c. Catalogues ready this morning. Sale positive, without reserve or limit. Terms cash.

Robert J. Lyons & Co., Auctioneers.

SECURITIES, &c.—ROBERT J. LYONS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at the sales-room, 10 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, large lot of household furniture and effects, consisting of mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, reserved do. in brocatel, damask and terry, reserved do., oriental and chamber carpets, oil cloths, &c., mahogany and rosewood pier, mantle and toilet glasses, bedsteads, bedding, three solid rosewood pianos of the best City makers.

Thos. Hicks, Auctioneer.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.—THOS. HICKS will SELL at 10½ o'clock, various lots of unclaimed goods, subject to expenses, viz: cloths, cassimeres, satinets, flannels, blankets, shawls, dress goods, hats, caps, &c. Also, a lot of cutlery, jewelry, &c. Also, a lot of boots and shoes, &c. Also, a lot of dry goods, viz: linen sheeting, linen drilling, linen damask, linen towels, linen diaper, linen crash, linen handkerchiefs, &c. Also, a lot of cotton goods, viz: sheeting, shirting, drilling, damask, diaper, crash, handkerchiefs, &c. Also, a lot of woollen goods

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Annual Report of the City Superintendent.

The Last Meeting of the Board.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education, held last evening, resolutions complimenting several officers were passed. The report of the Committee on the annual report of the Board, the reports of the Executive Committees on the Free Academy, the Normal and the Evening Schools were read and adopted. The following is a summary of the City Superintendent's report.

SCHOOL HOUSES OR CITY ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS.

There are under the supervision of the Board of Education, 21 Schools, or distinct departments, viz.: 19 Grammar Schools for boys, 19 Grammar Schools for girls, 101 Primary departments and Primary Schools, 14 Schools for colored children, 10 Corporate and Asylum Schools, 10 Evening Schools, 3 Normal Schools and the Free Academy for boys.

The whole number of teachers employed in these several schools is 1,067, of whom 167 are males and 900 females.

The number of pupils who have been under instruction during the past year is 146,489, of whom 4,259 were in attendance during the entire school year of ten months, 26,128 for ten months and over, 12,289 eight months and less than ten, 27,739 four months and less than eight, 27,739 four months and less than six, 27,174 two months and less than four, and 20,260 for a less period than two months. The average number in attendance upon the several schools is about 78,000.

The entire expenditure for the support of schools during the past year, including the purchase of sites, the building, repair, and furniture of school houses, text-books, apparatus, fuel, and teachers' wages, was $682,110, of which $182,711 66 was contributed from the public school money of the State, and the residue raised by City tax. Of this sum, the aggregate compensation paid to teachers was $566,000, and the residue was expended for the other purposes, and other incidental expenses of the schools. The expenditure for these various purposes during the ensuing year is estimated at $1,000,000. The whole amount of public money appropriated to the City as above specified, with an additional sum of nearly $315,000, is absorbed by the appointment on the City of its share of the annual State tax of $600,000, for the support of schools generally throughout the State.

After some remarks upon the government and discipline of the several schools, the course of instruction, hours of school, and the improved architecture of the recently erected school building, the Superintendent passes to the subject of

RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

"It has been made a serious and important question in what manner and to what extent moral and religious instruction can be communicated in our public schools. On the one hand it has been contended that the chief, if not the sole, object of these institutions is purely secular instruction; that the inculcation of morality, except so far as it is involved in the ordinary and necessary discipline of the schools, or comes up incidentally in the progress of the course of instruction, is not in the range of duties committed to the teacher; that the fundamental truths of Christianity are so diversely held and interpreted by different individuals and religious sects that it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to illustrate and enforce them free from sectarian bias; and that, therefore, the whole domain of theology, and all religious instruction properly appertains to the family and to the Church where the peculiar views and doctrines of each parent can be distinctly and fully taught. On the other hand it is alleged that the very idea and the essential object of education consist in the development and cultivation of every faculty of the human mind; that to confine its efforts exclusively or chiefly to the mere communication of secular knowledge, and the discipline of the intellectual powers, is unjustifiably and injuriously to restrict to appropriate province; that the early, continued and judicious culture of the moral and religious faculties of our nature is of vital importance, and indispensable to the formation of a good character and the attainment of our happiness and well-being here and hereafter; that to leave out of view the essential element in any course of instruction designed to exert an important and controlling influence upon the whole of future life, is inevitably to give a wrong and distorted direction to that life, while it totally leaves the moral nature; that the Board as a part of the uniform and settled policy of the schools under its charge, have, on all fixed, therefore, entirely in the discretion of the teachers, and depending for the attainment of the permanent adoption in each upon the varying views of successive official incumbents, I deemed it my duty to suggest the propriety of a uniform regulation in this respect, applicable to all the Schools. In pursuing this recommendation, I am fully convinced that the most and highest interests of education will be promoted by the public and official recognition of the basis upon which all human wisdom and virtue must rest. We are a Christian people. All our institutions, from the highest to the lowest, recognize this great fact. The innumerable evidences of it which surround us on every hand, come home to the personal, religious, moral and social interests in which we exist, are the legitimate subjects with which parents commend—the Bible, from which the instruction proceeds—the Bible, "without note or comment," is regarded by the great mass of every christian community as the foundation of all true morality, as the only unerring guide to the duties of life here, and as immortality of happiness hereafter. It is, therefore, eminently proper, that it should find an appropriate and enduring place in the system of public instruction; that the pure principles of that moral discipline which it inculcates should form an essential element in the formation of that moral character which is indispensable to the mind of our youth; and that the daily opening of the schools should be accompanied with such moral and christian exercises as may be deemed most appropriate to the purpose. Its authority can of course be only moral and persuasive, not legal and coercive. Its sanctions are of a high order, may indeed, be liable to many and serious objections, are destructive of that freedom which is always desirable, but no such objection applies to the teacher, or to the manner of appropriate selections from the inspired volume to the opening of each school, by the teacher, or some one under his direction. At this hour the minds of the children in attendance are best prepared for the reception of those impressions which the Sacred Volume is adapted to make upon the minds and the life; and the impressions thus received, associated with the exercises of the school, the prayer and admonition, the singing of all with some written hymn of praise, and the reading of the Holy Scriptures, will be more deeply and permanently felt than at any other time. Indeed, I cannot but regard the omission of these exercises at the opening of the schools as a defect in the system, and